CARNEGIE GIVES UP HIS STEEL PLANTS

Sells His Allied Interests in Metal Productions.

Biggest Combine on Earth to Follow His Forsaken Track.

Charge of the Manufacturing Potentate's Possessions.

New York, May 6 .- Andrew Carnegie, the greatest manufacturer in the world, has sold out to allied steel interests. This wes the last obstacle to a consolidation of practically all the steel-producing

companies of the United States. This will be not only the greatest trust but the greatest combination of capital and

manufacturing plants in Christendom. It will have a capital of \$600,000,000 of which \$100,000,000 will be in first mort-gage 5 per cent gold bonds, \$250,000,000 in referred stock, and \$250,000,000 in common stock.

permanently, turning over the controlling interest in his vast steel-making concerns to his partners and receiving in payment the entire issue of \$100,000,000 in gold bonds, which become a mortgage not only upon the Carnegie mills but upon all the other steel mills owned by the new com-pany, with \$500,000,000 of stock back of them. The president of the new company is to

be Henry Clay Frick, formerly the part-ner of Andrew Carnegie, and the actual manager of the works at Homestead, Pa., where the great strike of 1893 occurred. where the great strike of 1853 occurred.

Mr. Frick is one of the biggest coke mannfacturers in the world, several times a
millionaire, an expert in all branches of
steel making, and a man of fron will.

The concerns which are to be taken into

the trust, according to President Gates, of the Steel and Wire Company, are as fol-

National Steel Co. 500,000,000 plany with American Steel Hoop Co. 500,000,000 dog. American Tin Plate Co. 500,000,000 the strain Steel and Wire Co. 100,000,000 the Stroll. Federal Steel Co. 50,251,000 The The Rocketeller Plant Capital not given. Mr. Carnegie's late partner, Henry C.

Mr. Carnegie's late partner. Henry C. Frick, said last night, on the contrary:

'The current report that the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited) and the H. C. Frick Coke Company contemplated combination with other steel interests is wholly unfounded. What was in contemplation and what is now practically consummated is the amalgaization under one corporate organization of all of the properties and interests of the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited), the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and their subsidiary and allige organiza-Interests of the Carnegie Steel Company (Limited), the H. C. Frick Coke Company, and their subsidiary and allied organizations. Practically the only change in the situation will be the retirement of Mr. Andrew Carnegie from the organization, he having sold to his partners his entire interest, Mr. Carnegie's intention being to give his entire time in the future to the prosecution of his philanthropic works. "With reference to the charters which have been obtained in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there is nothing to say at present, but it should be well understood that there will be no change in the management of the various companies."

When Mr. Frick was shown President Gates' interview, Mr. Frick said, although the statements contradicted his own:
"Mr. Gates is a responsible man. He knows what he is talking about and speaks with authority."

It transpired that all the details were settled, as far as the Carnegie works were concerned, ten days now before Mr. Car.

at transpired that all the details were settled, as far as the Carnegie works were concerned, ten days ago, before Mr. Car-negie sailed for Europe. He agreed to make his retirement from business abso-lute and complete. He will hold a first

lute and complete. He will hold a first mortgage on the greatest manufacturing industry of the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. That is all!

In accepting as payment for his companies \$100,000,000 in first mortgage 5 per cent gold bonds he will get a security worth about \$120,000,000 in the stock market any day of the week. He will get an income of \$5,000,000 annually, which will be as sure as death and taxes, and he will be free of all care and responsibility.

at once the second richest man in the world, John D. Rockefeller being the only

Forty-seven years ago Mr. Carnegie was a telegraph operator without family, friends or fortune. He rose from the smallest beginnings, being first a railroad employe at \$40 a month, then an iron-mill foreman, then superintendent, then junior partner, and finally head of one of the many Pittsburg mills.

The growth of his business has been en-

tirely due to his own genius and to the ever-favorable conditions of American Steel manufacturers say that the mos

remarkable thing about Mr. Carnegie has been his absolute control of prices. For many years he had a monopoly of scores of patents and secret processes in the making of steel. But he never used these patents, as he could easily have done, to ruin his competitors by low prices or to exasperate his customers by charging exorbitant His prices were stiff. The armor-plate

contracts for the Government are well-known instances, but Carnegie always knew just how far to put the screws on

and when to stop.

It is understood that Carnegie was offered by the trust \$125,000,000 in cash for
his interest, payment to be made in money. He refused this offer because, he said, h could not possibly invest profitably so much money. He was willing to take \$25,-000,000 less if it were given to him in first mortgage bonds, and his promise to re-tire had only one condition, that the nam-of the new trust should include the nam-

of Carnegie in some part of its title.

The first step in the legal creation of the new trust was the incorporation at Tren-ton, N. J., on Thursday of the Carnegie Steel Company with a preliminary capitalization of \$2,000.

RACES ON THE ENGLISH TURF.

Sloan Unsaddled on the Way to the

London, May 6.-The "Hampton Handicap," of 200 sovereigns, for three-year-olds and upwards, the owner of the second to receive twenty sovereigns out of the plate; five furlongs straight, run at Kempton Park today, was won by Captain Bewickes Wylam, four years. Prince Soltykoff's Ecu d'Or, four years, was second, and Mr. G. Edwardes' Fairy Field, three years, third.

Sixteen horses ran.

Sloan's mount was Mr. L. McCreery's Esmeralda II. Sloan was thrown on the way to the post and did not start.

Up to, and including yesterday. Sloan had ridden fifty-one mounts, of which he won nineteen, placing him fifth in the list of winning jockeys.

winning jockeys. The Kempton Park great jubilee stakes of 1,500 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovereigns each was won by Lord William Beresford's Knight of the Thistic. Mr. Houldsworth's Greenan was second, and Mr. H. V. Long's Lord Edward II

against Greenan, and 100 to 7 against Lord Edward II.

FUNERAL OF DR. GODDING.

Remains to Be Taken to Massacht Funeral services over the remains of the late Dr. William Whitney Goddard, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for the insane, who died of heart disease at 2:30 o'clock this morning, will be held at

o'clock.

The ceremonies will be confucted by the Rev. Dr. Davenpert, who will read the funeral service as prescribed by the Episcopal ritual. The Rev. Dr. Byron Sunderland will offer prayer. Dr. Godding bad many friends in Washington, and it is expected that the attendance will be large. At 4:20 o'clock the remains will be placed on the regular 4:20 train of the Pennsylvania Railroad and will be taken to Winchedon, Mass. for interment. The remains will be accompanied by Dr. J. C. Simpson, who attended Dr. Godding during his briefillness and was with him until the end; Mrs. Godding and the two daughters of the deceased and his son, Alvah Godding, and Dr. W. W. Godding, a cousin from Boston.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS IN CUBA.

verage Weekly Collections in Five Weeks \$284,692. The customs receipts at the various ports n Cuba for the five weeks ended April 15

aggregated \$1,123,464, or an average weekly collection of \$284,692.

The collections at the port of Havana for the week ended April 29 were \$244,339, which exceeded by over \$20,253 those of any previous week, and were only \$40,252 less than the weekly kverage for all the ports in the island combined during the five weeks given above.

A GANDER FOR-A CHUM.

Young Man's Feathered Pet Follow Him Like a Dog.

Down Jefferson Street, in Louisville, Ky., past the Willard Hotel, slowly sauntered a young man, says the "St. Louis Post-Dispatch." Close behind him waddled a big white gander, totally oblivious of dogs and the hurrying feet of passing pedestrians. Scores of people paused to watch the plump fowl at the heels of the youth. One man grabbed at the bird in sport, and, suddenly dropping his dignity, the gander made a diye for nafety, with a squawk and a wild fluttering of wings. Right between his master's legs he scuttled, and there he remained until the young man stooped and picked up his queer pet and stroked the feathered head and pink hil, as one might play with the muzzle of a well-behaved lap play with the muzzle of a well-behaved lap under which the deed was obtained I feel dog. Then he put Mr. Gander down and the strangely assorted pair resumed their the house, notwithstanding the removal of

The young man's name is Frank Paul, and he lives at Ninth and Market Streets. The gander's name is Dick, and he lives at Ninth and Market, too. A few weeks ago
Paul bought the fowl from an Oldham
county farmer, who said he had raised
Dick from the shell, so to speak. Dick, the
farmer went on to declare, had always associated with humans, and cared nothing whatever for the society of geese that frequented muddy puddles and duck ponds. Paul was at first inclined to doubt the word of the man from Oldham, but when the farmer proceeded to put Diek through his paces he purchased the wonderful bird on the spot. Of all the pets in Louisville this fat gan-

Of all the pets in Louisville this fat gander, with the long white neck and the two big, flabby web feet, which fold up like damp cotton umbrelias, is probably the queerest. Dick follows his owner everywhere. Many's little lamb is outdone by the fowl from the country. Although reared among rural surroundings, city life has no terrors for Dick. Across crowded streets, where wagon wheels forever whirl and trolley cars flash by every minute. Dick goes, in the wake of young Mr. Paul, skillfully and without undue haste, dodging the feet of man and beast with equal case.

If vicious dogs threaten, Dick becomes hissing bundle of rage. His long neck twists like a letter S and his stout wings and sharp bill deal hard blows. Should a larger enemy appear Dick takes refuge with his master. He answers to his name, cats from Paul's hand, and enjoys having

SIGN OF THE BOOT.

The Familiar Emblem Over the Do

(From the New York Sun.) The sign of the boot seen hanging out in front of the shoemaker's shop may be made of wood or zinc, or of copper. Of these three the wooden boot is the cheap-est, the copper the dearest. Such boota have been made also of chalk and of iron. be as sure as death and taxes, and he will be free of all care and responsibility.

By this operation Mr. Carnegie becomes Sign boots are made in two or three standard sizes, and of other sizes to order. dard sizes, and of other sizes to order. They are most commonly seen gilded, but sign boots are occasionally finished in some bright color, as, for instance, a brilliant red. The boot signs may be bought in the establishment of the dealer in em blem signs, where there are also to be found the gilded fishes for the dealer in fishing tackle, the great gilded padlocks for the hardware dealer, and a variety of other signs of an emblematic character, and they may also be bought of the dealers in leather and findings who make a specialty of shoemakers' supplies.

Besides these familiar gilded or painted

smaller boots there is occasionally seen in smaller boots there is occasionally seen in front of shoe stores a giant boot, with the foot part perhaps three or four feet in length and the leg in proportion, four or five or six feet tall. These great boots, of which the number used is limited, are made of sheet from or tin and painted. They are not keep in stock for sale. The dealer who wants a boot of this kind gets it made to order by some skillful worker in sheet metals.

(From Harper's Weekly.)

The mineral possibilities of Porto Rico are unsolved problems, but the known factors do not hold forth great promise to the speculator or investor. Viewed in the light of scanty discoveries made on the other islands, where the earth disturbance took place on a more regardle scale. ances took place on a more gigantic scale, and where—if at any point in this great range—valuable minerals should have formed in nature's crucible, the possible resources in rare minerals are not prom-

Iron ore of good quality has been found

resources in rare minerals are not promising.

Iron ore of good quality has been found at several places on the island. It may be that asphaltum will be discovered in paying quantities. Coal is said to occur in the western ranges, but closer scrutiny will very likely prove it to be lignite. A mineral fuel, it may be said incidentally, located in this region, would be a great industrial blessing, for the scanty supply of wood at the prevailing high price will make it necessary to import coal in great quantities, if the present industries are to make much expansion in the future.

Gold has been found in many of the mountain streams, notably in the Loquillo Mountains in the northeast, under the towering peak of El Yunque. In the seventies a French company secured privileges from the Spanish government to wash gold from the streams near Rio Grande, but the work was soon abandoned—it is said, because of failure to find placer gold in paying quantities. No mother-lode has so far been located in this range, which may yet disclose wealth under the searching eyes of prospectors. This year a number of parties have been scouring the upper heights of El Yunque, and rumors of finds are in the air. In the tributaries to the Rio Cibua, near Corozal, some fifteen miles southward of San Juan, gold has been washed from the streams by the natives, and often the San Juan merchants purchase very small amounts of gold dust in exchange for store goods. The method pursued by the natives in securing this gold, it is related, is primitive in the extreme, being obtained by diving into the water and bringing the sand from the bottom in their clinched hands, panning it out afterward on the banks of the stream. Numbers of other minerals are named—none of them, so far as known, appearing in paying quantities. Copper, lead, garnet, and others of lesser importance are enumerated. Fine quarts crystals and agates have been picked up in many stream beds, and small blocks of mice are said to occur in the streams of the southern water-shed of El Yu

RECOVERS THE HOME HE GAVE HIS WIFE

Sloane Accepts the Offer of Mrs. Perry Belmont.

His Reasons for Agreeing to Reconveyance of the Property.

fore His Separation and at the Solleitation of Ris Wife.

New York, May 6 .- The New York papers today publish the letter of Henry T. Sloane, in which he appounds that he takes back the palatial residence at 9 East Seventy-second Street, which he deeded to his former wife, now Mrs. Perty Belmont, on October 1 last, and which the transferred to the State Trust Company for sale or reconveyance as soon as the obtained aggregated \$1,423,461, or an average weekly

his divorce on April 29.

Mr. Sloane's lawyer, A. C. Brown, of 120

Broadway, gave out for publication the letter from his client, which follows: "May 5, 1899.

"A. C. Brown, Esq.:

"Dear sir: In response to your enquiry I beg to say that I will accept the ceed from the trust company of the premises in Seventy-second Street, with such personal property as has not been removed from the house since it has been out of my possession, and pay the \$53,998.86 of personal debts, the payments of which by the deed to the trust company is made a condition of the transfer.

"This property was deeded to the then Mrs. Sloane on October 29, 1898, more than a month before my separation from her, the conveyance being made at her solicitation and in implicit reliance upon her declarations touching the past and her assurances as to the future, and no one knows better than you how completely the consideration for the transfer failed.

"I was wholly unaware at the time of the facts, proof of which resulted in my obtaining the recent decree, or I certainly should not have made the conveyance, and in tiew of the circumstances under which the deed was obtained I feel no hesitation in taking a reconveyance of the house, notwithstanding the removal of many valuable articles since I transferred many valuable articles since I transferred it and the exaction of a large sum to pay private debts recently contracted by her. "I am also influenced by the fact that

"I am also influenced by the fact that the inventory which accompanies the deed to the Trust Company assumes to embrace, not only the books, but the furniture, bric-a-brac, and even the toys of my children, and other property which I am not willing to see exposed for public sale.

"Please, therefore, arrange with the Trust Company for a deed to me, and advise me of the varet section." vise me of the exact amount I am to pay.
"In peply to any enquiries that may be
made of you, touching my intentions, you
are at liberty to use as much or as little

of the letter as you may deem best.
"Yours, very truly,
"HENRY T. SLOANE."

Mr. Brown said to a reporter:
"There is no reflection intended to be cast upon Mrs. Belmont or the Trust Company by the references to the missing articles. Mr. Sloane is not certain that the articles are not in the house. He has not some through the house.

gone through the house.
"Mr. Sloane knows that when he left
the house in Seventy-second Street there
were certain pictures, silverware, and
brica-brac in the house which he bought. were certain pictures, silverware, and bric-a-brac in the house which he bought. They are not in the inventory which he eccived recently.

"On the other parts of the letter I have no comment to make. Mr. Sloane did not wish to cast any further reflections upon Mrs. Belmont. He wished to explain why he will take back the property. Some of his friends said, "Let it go to the deuce."
Others said, "Take it." Mr. Sloane wishes to lay before the public all the circumstances of the case and then let people draw their own conclusions as to his wisdom in accepting a transfer of the property.

"This property, real and personal, is worth \$450,000. When the house was built a mortgage for \$75,000 was given upon it. The value of the articles missing from the inventory is lesse."

the inventory is large."

Mr. Sloane got his divorce at 3:30 p. m. April 29. At 8 p. m. of the same day Mrs. Sloane was married to Perry Belmont, in Greenwich, Conn. On the same mont, in Greenwich, Conn. On the same afternoon Mrs. Sloane had her lawyer, De Lancey Nicoll, draw up for her a deed conveying the Seventy-second Street house to the State Trust Company, with instructions to reconvey it to Mr. Sloane.

One clause in the deed reads: "Should Mr. Sloane refuse to accept it the trust company is hereby instructed and ordered to sell the house and invest the proceeds of the sale for the benefit of the children, Jessie and Emily Eleanor Sloane."

Jessie and Emily Eleanor Sloane."

It is to this clause that Mr. Sloane took the greatest exception, and it induced him to accept the reconveyance of the property to himself.

Ambidextrous Workers.

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

(From the Chicago Times-Herald.)

Left-handed facility among school children is a subject that is receiving much attention from the school authorities in Germany, with a view to developing both hands and arms equality while the children are young. They argue that the right hand has been so excessively developed that many efforts which might easily be delegated to the left hand are undertaken by the right.

The smallest objects, as a rule, are pick-ed up by the right hand. Such one-sided movements, repeated constantly, have their influence on the entire system, and are not conducive to the symmetry of the body. The habit of people carrying children on the left arm, so as to have the right hand free, tends to make the left

right hand free, tends to make the left shoulder higher than the right.

In such cases the cure must date from childhood. In the boys' mechanical departments in the German schools much of the work is done by the left hand under compulsion. The boys are taught to saw, plane, and hammer with the left hand as well as the right. In all trades and professions involving heavy heard work the left hand as

well as the right. In all trades and professions involving heavy hand work the importance of being able to use both hands equally well is being impressed upon the students.

As example, the case of a bronze worker is cited. He could work as effectively with his left hand as with his right. That made it possible for him to change about when his right hand became tired, and consequently he got through considerably more work than those who could only use the right arm.

the right arm.

The preference given to the right arm has been explained physiologically by the construction of the veins and nerves that enter the arms, those of the right arms being the more prominent. The reverse is the case in the few who are naturally left-handed.

handed.

Many instances are on record of men who could use both hands with equal facility. Among them are two renowned painters, Menzel and Klimsch, who practiced the ambidextrous habit in the days

of their youth.

Exercises that require the effort of the entire arms are urged by the German educational officials. Large circles are drawn by the scholars on the blackboards, first with one hand and then with the other, without bracing the hand, so that the entire arm is in action.

Watch for a town. Congress Seights, D. C.

STOCK MARKET UNSETTLED.

ensational Features Make No Show ing in Dealings Today. New York, May 5.—Renewed pressur both short selling and actual liquidation resulted in an unsettled stock mar-ket in the early dealings this morning ton resulted in an unsettled stock market in the early dealings this morning. The morning's news comprised nothing to account specifically for the weakness of the market and the disposition to liquidate seemed to be based upon the general outlines noted above. While the specialities and the industrial stocks furnished the bulk of today's trading, the market was fairly active also in the Granger shares. Union Pacific, Missouri Pacific, and the Atchison stocks. Consolidated Gas in a very sharp rise was a conspicuous feature of the dealings, and in the curb market the shares of the other local gas companies were very strong.

Rumors that a settlement of the gas war was pending attended the movement in these stocks. The dealings for foreign account in the local market were in small volume and less than the usual amount of attention was paid to the disposition of the London market for American stocks. Trading was most active in Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Sugar Refining, and the Steel industrials. The fatter were unfavorably affected by the limited scope of the proposed consolidation of the various Carnegie interests.

The market closed very feverish, but at recoveries from the low level establish-

The market closed very feverish, but at recoveries from the low level establish-ed after the publication of the bank rinte-ment.

New York Stock Market. Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., nembers of the New York Exchange,

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The bear market was in full swing today The bear market was in full swing today and before the close of the short session prices had tumbled from 1 to 5 points all over the list. The bear contingent was rampant, tumbling over itself to sell stocks. A great number of stop orders were reached that two weeks ago were considered entirely out of the question. There was not a ray of sunshine anywhere, to be detected with a telescope. The bank statement was the worst of the entire winter and spring. The predictions were that prices would go off 5 to 10 points further everywhere witnout a raily. And so manifestly the time to buy stocks, and heavily. festly the time to buy stocks, and heavily, is evidently near at hand. Today may have seen the bottom, but it is probable that there will be a chance to purchase on Monday at figures as low as those of today. Monday at figures as low as those of today. The shorts will begin to cover, perhaps at the opening on Monday and perhaps later in the day. It is here predicted, however, that purchases of stocks made at the low prices on Monday will yield excellent returns within a very short time.

When the shorts begin to cover there will be a tremendom stramble, and this, with the heavy buying of long stock, will have a magical effect. The advances in prices will be much mere rapid than the declines have been, for a time at least.

How much of a rally is due it is difficult to form any opinion. Many have gone over to the belief that the high prices of the season have been seen in the railroad list, and that any sevences now will be sopt. list, and that any meances now will be only to the previous high figures or per-haps not quite to that level. It is the opinion of excellent authorities in touch with the most potent operators in the Street that the specialities, and especially the Steel and Iron stocks, will have excel-lent advances to much better prices than any yet recorded.

The course of the trading today was un-eventful. Prices opened off and railied a triffe before 11:30, when the bank state-ment appeared. At this time a selling movement set in again, and during the last half hour of the day the tumble was the most victous that has yet been witnessed, when it is remembered that prices were already many points off from the level of two weeks ago. The bank statement was in every way a poor one, and it caused the very way a poor one, and it caused the ew shorts to pyramid their short sales.

The figures of the statement are as follows: Reserves decreased \$6,172,725. loans increased \$16,664.400, specie decreased \$723. 700, legals decreased \$1,435,500, deposits increased \$16,036,100, circulation decreased 373,500. The increase in deposits is evidently due to the deposit of a part of the Spanish payment money. This money was all loaned out, which accounts for the other items of the statement.

The grangers were again the wors The grangers were again the worst sufferers today. Atchison preferred, Rock Island, St. Paul, and Missouri Pacific seemed to have no friends and the lowest prices of the year were again reached in all of these stocks. Atchison preferred went to 56 1-2, Rock Island to 13, and St. Paul to 124 and a fraction. There was heavy buying in the last few minutes of the day in all these stocks for the reaction which seems sure to come on Monday. thich seems sure to come on Monday.

The Union Pacific stocks were both very weak, the common getting as low as 43 and a fraction. The coalers were very weak, declining one to three points, and showing little disposition to raily. The Vanderbilts were weak. The Southern securities were sold heavily and yielded quickly, until all the profits on the long side in the past month were wiped out.

It is to be said again that the specialties It is to be said again that the specialties were the best stocks on the list, although they like the railroad stocks did not escape sharp declines. Brooklyn went off three points and then railied more than half of the decline. The stock at the closwas several points above the 125 level reached by it a week ago. Federal Steel common and preferred went off two points each, but both also had a point raily at the close, so that their net losses were comparatively small. The same is true of the Steel and Wire steeks.

The two strong stocks on the list, and,

Glorious News

in fact, the only stocks that held up against the heavy short selling and the reaching of stop orders were Consolidated Gas and Tennessee Coal and Iron. The Gas war is over evidently, or at least the Strept must have heard a very positive story to that effect. The price of the stock advanced several points, and, although there was some reaction at the close, had a good set gain for the day. Tennessee Coal and Iron was not sold off even fractionally-from the opening price.

Washington Stock Eychange.

Regular call—Columbia R. R. 5's, \$5006 110 1-2. National Safe Deposit and Trust, 10@144; 5@145. Washington Loan and Trust, 1@169. Capital Traction, \$690 1-2, 299@90, 10@89 7-8, 55@89 3-4, 30@59 7-8. Metropolitan R. R. receipts, 50@228. City and Suburban R. R.: 10@43; Washington Gas: 25@58 1-2, 25@58 1-4, 10@68 3-8; Mergenthaler Linotype: 10@265, 8@207, 10@204 1-2, 10@204, 10@204 1-8; Lanston Monotype, 5@20 5-8, 50@20 7-8, and 66@21. American Graphophone, 100@13 7-8. American Graphophone, 100@13 7-8. American Graphophone, 100@13 7-8. On the call—Capital Traction, 70@90, 3@90 1-4, and 5@90. Washington Stock Evchange

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Met R R Cons 63, 1201 227

Met R R Cert Indebtedness A ... 115

Met R R Cert Indebtedness B ... 115

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Columbia R R 63, 1914 ... 120

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Masonic Hall Ass'n 25, C 1925 108

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NATIONAL BANK STOCKS

Bankef Washington 340

Metropolitan 465

Central 205 MISCELLANEOUS BONDS 111

Central. Farmers and Mechanics'...... 199 SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANIES
Nat Safe Deposit and Trust. 145 150
Wash Loan and Trust. 150 164
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wash Safe Deposit INSURANCE STOCKS. People's..... Lincoln Commercial ... TITLE INSURANCE STOCKS. RealBitate Title
Columbia Title
Washington Title
District Title

RAILEGAD STOCKS. apital Traction Metropolitan Trust Receipts. olumbia Trust Receipts Ecungton & Tennallytown..... GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT STOCKS
 Washington Gas
 58%

 Georgetown Gas
 51

 U beleetric Light
 145

 TELEPHONE STOCKS
 Chesaprake & Potomac .. Miscellaneous STOCES
Mergenthaler Lanotype 20
Lanotype 20
American Graphophone 11
American Graphophone, pfd 11
Pneuhatte Gun Carriage 20
Weshington Marke 30 Pneumatic Gun Carriage
Weshington Marke:
Great Falls foe.
Korfous and wash Steamboat
Incoln Hall
Ex. Dividend.

Chicago Grain and Provision Market Corrected daily by W. B. Hibbs & Co., members of the New York Exchange, 1419 F Street WHEAT. Open High Low July 115 124 115 Sept 115 12 715 UATS. PORK. LAHD. New York Cotton Market.

 Open
 High
 Low

 July
 5.96
 5.16
 5.91

 August
 5.76
 5.96
 5.4

 September
 5.91
 5.92
 5.91

 Octoper
 5.95
 5.96
 5.93
 Odd Things That Happen.

(From the New York Sun.) A Louisville man has a little house dog that chews chewing gum like a human be ing.

A Delaware farmer recently purchased

A Delaware farmer recently purchased a horse which had been in the Spanish-American war, and on being clipped several shot were found imbedded in its flesh. Seventeen victims to Easter eggnog were picked up in the streets of Camden, N. J., the night after that day and classified with the ordinary drunks.

A San Francisco man who died not long

ago with pieurisy was found to have had three-quarters of an inch of a needle in the heart, which had been there long nough to rust.

A Pennsylvania woman aged 102 years committed suicide last week because she was tired of living. The coroner might have rendered a verdict of justifiable

A young man in New Jersey became un-conscious on a Tuesday, recovered suffi-ciently on Wednesday to ask what day it was, said he would die on Friday, became unconscious again and on Friday kept his

word.
One Kentucky farmer has an otherwise
well-developed calf, born without eyes or
tail and another farmer has four roosters sitting on duck eggs.

On Ohlo minist w is in trouble with his congregation for saying that rainbows existed before the flood. A Perkins, Oklahoma, bachelor started

o Joplin, Mo., not long ago with a wagon-cad of pennuts, and on the way he met a widow with seven children. It was a ase of first-sight love, and, marrying he case of first-sight love, and, marrying her next flay, he carried a wagonload of family back home with him.

A Kansas man not long ago shot a dog by accident, and in showing the owner how it was done he shot him, and later in showing the coroner how he had shot the man he shot the coroner.

A Kansas City Irish girl was naturalized last week in order to become a notary public.

public.

A fifteen-year-old Indiana boy attempted to drown his father, locked his mother in the ceilar, stole a basket of eggs she had waiting for a huckster, sold them and bought whisky, got drunk, was arrested and locked up, tried to hang himself with his suspenders, was cut down in time to steal a hat and vest from a fellow-prisoner, and was fimily sent to the reform farm.

A Pennsylvania kodak flend was instantiv killed while attempting to get a snapshot of a blast as it exploded.

A Pennsylvania boy teased a cat with kittens till she jumped at him and mangled the calf of his leg so that he will probably be a cripple for life.

A five-year-old Philadelphia boy fell out of a third-story window, and his life was saved by lighting on a man wearing a silk hat. The hat was ruined,

Sale of exclusive shirt waists.

Wonderful shirt waist selling Monday of wasts which are of exclusive fabrics—and all thoroughly tailored and up-to-date in style. Two great lots—more shirt waists at two prices than are shown by any other store in towards. are shown by any other store in town—and more variety. If

ercale and batiste shirtwaists, which have been selling at 89c, and which you see all over town at 89c and 98c correct in atylethe productions of the best maker - will be sold Monday-all on one immense



Hundreds of handsome white India linons, some trimmed with embroidery inserting, as well as fancy, percales, batistes and lawns in abundance - shirtwaints which have been selling for \$1.50 will be sold Mon-

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135

226%

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ANIMALS THAT COUNT.

The Horse Considered the Best Col-(From the New York Sun.) An ornithologist, after many experiments on parrots, holds that they can count up to four. A Russian physician Dr. Timofeff, extended these experiments to birds, dogs, cats, and horses. He concludes that crows can count up to ten, dogs to twenty-four, cats only to six, but horses car, y off the nalm as calculators.

the palm as calculators.

In a village of the Government of Pokow, Dr. Timefieff studied a horse belonging to a peasant and found that the horse always stopped at the end of its twentieth furrow. It did not stop when tired, but only after every twenty furrows. It was so exact about this that its master reckoned the number of furrows that he had made by the number of fimes that the horse halted. The animal counted for the man. In another village Dr. Timofieff saw a horse that calculated the versts (Russian miles) by the number of posts on the road, and the time by the striking of the clock. One day this physician was going to Valdai when at the twenty-recond verst one of when at the twenty-second verst one of the horses hitched to the troika (a three-horsed carriage) stopped suddenly. The driver got down from his seat, gave some provender to the horse, and drove on. This horse had been trained by its master when very young to get food at every twenty-five versts. There can be no doubt that the horse kept count by the posts along the road. It had made a mistake this time of three versts, but it was not its fault. Along the road there were three other posts besides the telegraph posts which looked very much like them. Hence

This same horse was accustomed to get its food in a stable near which the town clock rang at noon. Dr. Timofiefi himself saw the horse prick up its ears and listen, but droop its head dissatisfied when less than twelve strokes sounded. On the con-trary, it manifested all kinds of satisfacwhen it heard the twelfth stroke of the bell, neighing for its provender.

A Lively African Terrupin.

Asia; the other two were African turtles of the terrapin family. The star turtle in its general build is something like the elephant turtle, which is so called not on elephant turtie, which is so called not on account of its great size but of its high, rounded and steep-sided back; the star turtle is high backed. This specimen is about ten inches in length. The two African terrapin are, one about four inches in length, the other about five inches. These are remarkably lively turtles; very quick in their movements, great scram-blers and climbers, and, on a level surface

blers and climbers, and, on a rever surface moving almost if not quite on a run. The three turtles got along comfortably enough together in this tank, apparently, but still the larger of the terrapin, par-ticularly, wanted very much to get out. It couldn't begin to stretch up to the top of the tank and get out in that way, and of the tank and get out in that way, and so it waited until the slower-moving, more lumbering star turtle had happened to settle down in the tank on one side, close to the side wall. Then the active terrapin mounted to the top of the high-backed star turtle's shell, from which it could reach the top of the tank, dropping thence to the floor.

o the floor. This fank stands on the floor of Aquarism's laboratory, a room fity feet in length, affording pretty fair roaming ground for the escaped terrapin, which crept under steam radiators and roamed about at will for half a day, then to be about at win for an a day, then to rounded up and returned to its quarters. But the first time old star settled down again close to the side of the tank the lively terrapin was up on its back and out again and off around the laboratory; and then the two terrapin were put in a smaller tank by themselves, in which they could be kept securely by a wire screen placed across the top.

Four Days in a Well. (From the Cartersville (Ga.) News.) Four days in the bottom of a forty-foot well, without food, is the experience of a darkey, Willis, who lives with Dr. J. F. McGowan at Euharlee. Willis is twenty-five years of age and without food, is the experience of a

McGowan at Euharlee.

Willis is twenty-five years of age and has been with Dr. McGowan for some time doing chores and looking after the feeding of stock. Occasionally he goes off and stays away several days, and when he did not show up Friday morning last to perform his duties nothing was thought of it. He had left the McGowan homestead Thursday night, and at about 10 o'clock that night, while passing along a patch through a field, he lost his bearings and fell into an old uncovered well forty feet deep. After falling Willis set up a yelling, and all during the night he yelled, but no relief came. Early next morning he dropped off to sleep, and during the day woke up and yelled some more, with no better result than the day before. He stayed in the well Friday night, then Saturday, Sunday, and up to Monday afternoon, and about 5:30 o'clock some laborers engaged in harrowing land near the well

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 Total saved on stock.
 6,211,985 38

 Total returned to members.
 5,205,983 36

 With profits thereon.
 542,382 51

Further information will be cheerfully furnished by the officers upon application at the office. EQUITABLE BUILDING, 1005 F st. nw. John Joy Edson, President. A. J. Schafhirt, Vice President. Geo. W. Cusilear, 2d Vice President. Frank P. Reeside, Secretary.

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miptly Loaned on Real Estate in Distr Columbia. HEISKELL AND MeLERAN. 1005 F Street. heard a feeble "Hello." They stopped work and went to the well. Peering down into it they could see Willis, who was imme-diately drawn out. After Willis got out he looked weak, but did not complain, only remarking as he shambled off toward the nearest grubstake, "Specis I'd better git

round here an' git up sumfin ter eat. Dis nigger is hungry, suah." He had not received a scratch in the fall and is as well as ever.